WASHINGTON

Rumors of Negotiations for 'acquiring a Portion of British, America.

Operation of the Tenure of Cince Act.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

Washington, April 17, 1867.
Government Renl Estate Business.
The rumor is yet current that negoliations are pending between the government of this country and that of Great Britain for the purchase of all the western portion of British America, including Vancouver's Island. The early difficulty that appears to stop the final consumnation of the bargain seems to be that Mr. Seward insists upon turning in the Alabama claims as part payment of the purchase, to which Lord Stanley, the English Secretary of the Colonies, demurs.

be of the number. The members of the corps are to asemble at San Francisco, where they will take the evenue cutter Lincoln and sall for Sitka, from which be expedition will start on its investigations.

Final Adjournment of the Senate—The Austrian Mission. indications to-night are that the Senate will not m-to-morrow, though the hour was yesterday fixed solution, after a warm debate. The probability is the session will drag its slow length along until ss, score; of nominations having yet to be acted on. Mr. Henry J. Raymond's nomination for the Aus-ian mission has not been acted upon. The Senate seems gh there is a good deal of talk as to what they will when they come to the point. It is said Mr. Rav. ed's late article pitching into the Senate for their policy in rejecting nominations has disposed many Sena-tors unfavorably, and that they will reject him. It is hard to state what are his chances under the circum-

The President to-day replied to the resolution of the lenate calling for copies of any official opinions which may have been given by the Attorney General, the So tor of the Treasury or by any other officer of the relating the tenure of office, especially in regard to pointments by the President during the recess of Conof War, the Secretary of the Navy, the At-eral and the Postmaster General, they severreply, submits a transcript of a letter addressed by sim to the Solicitor of that Department, together with the reply. These contain all the information he has upon

n 2 iss:—

view of the possibility that the commissions of the officers of the customs at several ports may within days expire by consiliutional limits ion, before successors have been appointed, I have the honor quest your opinion as to what legal provisions exist to administration of the duties of the offices of Col., Maxal Officer and Surveyor during the time one ore of them are vacant, after the expiration of the instance of the present incumbents; and in view of missions of the present incumbents; and in view of missions of the present incumbents; and in view of missions of the Temper, as the 7th of March.

sed as follows:—
No distinct or clear provision has been made by Consess upon the subject. At first view it would seem to a cause emissue, and that the office would remain cont or is abeyance until a new appointment could be side. This would, however, be a public calamity. Such been than the same as a matter of necessity be constantly sited, the daties are to be performed day by day, and are breast from most other offices in this respect. In two of this fact, it is not to be presumed that operes intended to omit a provision for the evigence, on the other hand, considered much a provision actury made. In minn, cases the law provision actury made. In minn, cases the law provision of that is a common law, cartain learn are held from necessity to hold over in this man; but the fact of the control of the secretary, to appoint deputies, and deviced that such deputies should be officers of the current that such deputies should be officers and decreated that such deputies should be officers of the current (third stants, 397). A deputy is in law but the

trans in a dition to the present little of the "Modern trans" Mr. Sennott's eliminan to the regulation of transay can be the whole court to rear, in which all

mer and elequence. The last mentioned article was applied by some enthusiastic abony oratom and some white adepts in the cunning art and science of speechmaking. Ex-Governor Morton, and Mayor Welsh, of Georgetown, were among the number. The former, after undergoing handshaking and bugging from his colored brethren and sisters, enraptured the assemblage with varied remarks, intended to show why the radical party were entitled to the everlasting gratitude and vote of the negro. The rest of the celebration seemed devoted to romping and firting among the hundreds of Sambos and Dinabs to be seen on the ground.

Appelintments Confirmed by the Senate. The Senate has confirmed Thomas Swords, George H. Crossman, David h. Vinton and Lovell H. Rousseau to be major generals by brevet, and James A. Congdon,

be major generals by brevet, and James A. Congdon, Calvin Otis, Robert E. Patterson, James H. Geisy and Alexander Gardner to be brigadier generals by brevet.

eyor of Customs-Peter M. Carmichael, Albany, Pottmasters—George W. Richart, Pittston, Pa.; Daniel indergast, Carbondales, Pa.; Matthew P. Welch, Chambridger, Pa.; Willett G. Tripp, Hudson, N. J.; George Tichenor, Desmoines, Iowa; J. J. Matthews, Lyons, wa; Alexander Reed, Toledo, Ohio; Ogdon H. Ostrans, Daville, Pa.

der, Danville, Pa.

Army Commissioners.—Brevet Major General Silas
Casey, U. S. A.; Lieuterfant Colonel Lorenzo Sitgreaves,
U. S. A., and John B. Stonehouse, of New York, to be
Commissioners, under the act of last March, to reimburse the State of Ohio for moneys expended for the
United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning
military foaces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

John S. Fhelps, of Missouri; James C. Bobinson and
Frank Wolford, of Kentucky, to be Commissioners, under the act approved March 29, to reimburse the States
for purposse similar to the above.

Naminations Relected by the Sennite.

Nominations Rejected by the Senate.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

James B. Bingham as Marshal for the Western district of Tennessee.

of Tennessee.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Edward S. Bragg,
Fourth district, Wisconsin; Henry Latimer, Fifteenth
district, Fennsylvans.
Collectors of Internal Revenue—Charles Able, First
district, Fennsylvania; John L. Houston, Sixth district,
Tennessee. Fennessee.
Surveyors of Customs—Joseph McConnell, Quincy, Ill.;
Alfred Fritz, Philadelphia.
Naval Officer—Alfred Gilmore, for Philadelphia.

Appointment for Breoklyn.

Among the nominations was that of John W. Hunter,

Appointment in the State Departments. Mr. 8. Bugnitzky, a Russian gentleman, was to-day appointed by Secretary Seward a translator in the De-

Colonel Capron's Nomination.

v appears that the motion made in the Senate to
ler the vote whereby the consideration of Colonel Capron's nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture was postponed to December next failed by a tie vote. It is thought by some that by this procedure the hands of the President are tied as to further action in the premises, while others hold that the President, having merely nominated, and not appointed, Colonel Capron, is not only at liberty to withdraw the name of the nominee and renominate him or send in another name, or suspend the present Commissioner and appoint a successor under the Civil Rights bill, subject, of course, to the future action of the Senate.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.
The argument in the case of the Sea Lion was conluded, and Nos. 377, 378, 422, 423 and 424, liquor cases

The argument of the prise case of the schooner Gray Jacket, which was commenced several months ago, and suspended on account of the lilness of the late Charles To-morrow will be motion day, as the court will not sit on Good Friday.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Scunte. Wassingrow, April 17, 1867.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L., offered a resolution that the time of the adjournment size die be further extended until Priday afternoon, at 6 e'clock.

Mr. Sunnes, (rep.) of Mass., suggested Saturday

The subject lies over.

ANTHON OF THE ARTHUR.

On Modica ST. PERRADIAN, (rep.) of Me., it was provided that a committee of three be appointed to revise the rules of the Senate and report thereon at the next beauton.

throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867, and one thousand copies for the use of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Charles, (rep.) of Mich — I notice in the report of the Associated Press of the proceedings of yesterday that I am made to say precisely what I did not say, and that the Senatur from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) is made to answer what I did not say. The Associated Press report reads in this way:

Mr. Charles remarked that certain Senators said, a few days ago, they were willing to give notice to the Precident that If he sent in copperheads and trailors they would vote to confirm them.

from the official notes of Mr. D. F. Murphy, as follows:—
Ms. Chardler.—I think we are a little at fault in that matter, Mr. President. Certain Senators on this side of the House proclaimed, a few days ago, that they were determined that these offices should be filled. Of course, that was giving Mr. Jehnson hotice that he might continue to send in copperheads and traitors, and that they would vote for them. To correct that misapprehension on his part, I am willing to give him one day's notice that copperheads and traitors will not be confirmed, and that If he sends in loyal men now, they will be.

Mr. Chardler.—That is all. It will be seen that this is entirely different from what appears in the Associated Press report. I simply wish to have it corrected.

Mr. Francischurers, (rep.) of N. J., offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, the agricultural interests of the country are of paramount importance, and the bureau for the premotion of that interest is much less efficient than is required; therefore,

RECONSTRUCTION.

Immense Mass Meeting at Augusta, Georgia.

Address of Herschel V. Johnson on the Situation.

Sensible Speech of General Pope at

Atlanta.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Great Meeting in Augusta-Passage of Resolutions-The Radicals Endorsed-Speech of Ex-Governor Johnson-He Asks the Ne-groes to Trust the Southern People-They Are Warned Against the Dominant Party in

onths were colored, assembled at the Parade Ground esterday morning, pursuant to a call for a public meet-

At about eleven o'clock the object of the meeting was Watts, a colored clergyman, to recite a passage.
Simson Beard, colored, read the following resolu

people, and that the right to one includes the right to the other.

Resolved, That all punishments which the law inflicts upon men, subjecting their persons to torture is a relict of barbarism and none but a people barbarous in their nature will suffer such punishments to be inflicted.

Resolved. That those who gave their services to the war for the crushing of the rebellion, and the wildows and orphaus of those who sacrificed their lives in the same cause, are entitled to, and should receive, the nation's care, protection and graft hat he national debt, incurred for the suppression of the rebellion, is a sacred obligation, and the national hour and faith should forever be pledged to its faithful payment; but that all debts incurred for the support of the rebellion are forever void, and should never be assumed by either State or nation.

payment; but that all debts incurred for the support of the rebellion are forever void, and should never be assumed by either State or nation.

Resolved, That constitutions, laws and legislators are subordinate to the will of the people, and should by them be changed, modified and controlled when, in their descretion, their interests demand it.

Resolved, That inbor is the basis of human happiness, and that the chief object of legislation should be to protect it in its rights and honor its high calling.

Resolved, That free schools and churches are the guardians of civil and religious liberty, and the foundation of civilization and Christianity, and should be established in Resolved. That men and nations are dependent upon God, the Ruler of the Universe, for all blessings vouchasfed unto them, and that they should conform their laws and actions to His precepts, rendering unto Him homage in all things.

After these resolutions were read ex-Governor and United States Senator elect Herschel V. Johnson came

ties. And not viewing it in that light my heart did
respond most cheerfully to the call of the meating the objects which it proposed to consulte turn which
although disappointed to same at food test at liberty,
has been given to the diy invited to be present, to reafter having here.

"In a se being appropriate for your considermain sile—and withhold from you such views as cours
"The as being appropriate for your consideration. I confess I have no faelt to find.
On the contrary, I am rather pleased
with the spirit manifested by the speaker
who has just addressed you. He said many things withwhich I confessify agree. He said some things in which,
of course, I do not agree. But I am ast here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the purpose of controversy; I am not here for the pur
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Complimentary Banquet to One of the So-Called "Satrape"-Cordini Welcome of General Pope in Atlanta-His Speech-The Manaures of Congress a Final Settlement-The Action of the Military Depends upon the Conduct of the People-Patriotic Responses,

Whereas, the agricultural interests of the country are of paramant Importance, and the autenut for the premotion of force, the agricultural interests of the premotion of force, and the source of the premotion of force, and the source of the premotion of the country are of the source of the premotion of the country are of the source of t

At the supper and banquet hast sight, as the National Hotel, in honor of Maior Genoral Popular the General beling calculus, as many of Maior Genoral Popular the General beling calculus, as many of the General beling calculus, and the supper and for the kind and altogether catholic toast which has just been read. I confess that when I came to this State, on a duty as distasteful and embarrassing to me as it could possibly have been disagreeable to you, I expected to have been received with indifference, at least, it inot, indeed, with postitive dislike. The kind and friendly welcome and the assurances of hearty cooperation in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me, which I have received at your hands, have been an unexpected as they are grateful, and encourage the hope that my mission among you will be both brief and salis. The summary of the summ

the South, as implying an unwillingness to submit to the terms shich the Congress of the United States had laid down as the basis of reconstruction. Governor B said that he intended not only himself to submit to the terms, but that he should endeavor to induce others to submit, and he thought that it was the duty of all to labor for the same end.

In response to a toast to the army and navy, General Duan said—In welking about this city his heart had been made sad by the blackened ruins that still remain of some of your dwellings and business houses. But how different is the appearance of your city how from what it was immediately after the great conflagration! After your great calamity you did not give up yourselves to useless grief over your losses and adopt a policy of inactivity. No; with true American energy you at once commenced the work of reconstruction. You cleared away the old rubbish, retaining only such material as was still serviceable, and substituting new and strong for what was ne longer upful. Your city has been rebuilt almost as by enchantment, and you have entered upon a new era of enterprise and prosperity. So act in the reconstruction of your State. Clear away the old rubbish, build on the sure foundation of equal justice and equal rights, reject no marble, though it be black as abony, if it be only sound and enduring, and in renewed confidence and prosperity you will soon be astonished to find how rapidly a great State can recover from the ravages of war.

ages of war.

— Speeches were also made by Judge J. M. Clarke,
Colonel Fitch and others. A letter from Judge Erskine,
of Savannah, was read, closing with this sentiment:
"The propisious hour for the regeneration of Georgia
is at hand. If we faiter we fail, and the golden moment is
gone; therefore, as one man, let us step forward and
welcome it with firm and loyal hearts."

The entire banquet was a successful and pleasant
affair.

Governor Jenkine' Lawsuit From the Augusta Opinion, April 14.)
The late ill-advised course of Governor Jenkins has occasioned additional gloom and despondency in the section of the Saie. The people and become reconcipate the Sherman act, had made up their minds to rocke the best of the situation and go to work in good faith under the provisions of the law. The proceedings by Governor Jenkins will only delay matter, keep the people in suspense, destroy confidence, deve capitalités est of business and out of the country aid prepare the way for Mr. Stevens' confiscation measures.

of subjut the miss of a storm at same, when, the billows were raging, and the vessel creaking and teaking, and you wanted a pitot in that hour of peril, that you would select a man who understood mavigation and the best mode of rescuing the vessel from the perils of the storm. You would not select a man who had no knowledge wherever in reference to the management of a vacation of the control o Georgia and the Supremy Court—A Sharp Rebuke to Governor Jenkins. Commenting upon the court of Governor Jenkins in attempting to put in a bar y the proceedings under the

attempting to put in a bar p the proceedings under the Reconstruction acts of Coeffess, by means of an injunction from the Supreme sourt, the Atlanta New Era has the following pointed remarks:—

With all due respect for Governor Jenkina, whose sterling qualities or head and heart challenge the admiration of all whe know him, we submit that he is taking action in the matter above referred to without authority of law; that if the fill of injunction is denied his efforts will be rigioulous, and that if it be granted it will be vorse for Georgia than for her to proceed to recognize under the recent laws of Congress. The people of Georgia desire restoration, not political agitation, of which they have had more than enough. Hence, the course of our highly respected and justly sexteemed Governor places the people of Georgia in a wrong position. And what makes the matter worse, is the fact that Governor Joukins is guilty of the gross inconsistency of attempting to defeat the execution of what he claims to be unconstitutional measures by unconstitutional—certainly what he knows to be unauthorized—proceedings. We regret it all the more on account of the very high esteem in which we hold him as a man.

The Republican State Convention met at noon to-day ties in the State were represented either directly or by proxy. John Hawkhurst, of Fairfax, was or by proxy. John Hawkhurst, of Fairfax, was chosen permanent president. Ten vice presidents, including Hunnioutt, Lewis McKonsie, of Alexandria, and three colored men, were chosen; also three secretaries, one colored; a white Committee on Organization was chosen. Fears were expressed that some democrats had come here to specific Convention. Hunniout and T. M. Conway, of New York, made inflammatory speeches, the new idea being that the acgross should demand higher pay, at least \$40 per month. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow. There will be a mass meeting at the Capitol square to-morrow night. The people do not seem to take much notice of the presence of the Convention, and there is no bad feeling.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.

racy presented itself, when, on consultation with committee appointed on behalf of the republication of the results of the republication of the results of the republication of the results of the results of the republication of the results of t

Order of Superintendent Kennedy. The following order was issued to the captains of the

No. 300 Mularray Scarge.

New YORK, April 71, 1867.

CAPTAIN

Tou will, on Tuesday, April 24, order the whole of your command on duly at graftse, except those detailed by the Superintendent for shat day.

You will not excuse say member of your command on that day. You will not excuse say member of your command on that day. You will not excuse say member of your command on that day. You will not excuse say member of your command on that day. You will not present the peace around the poiling places, and keep ingress and agrees to them open, so that every citizen entitled to vote may have so opportunity to do so in mafety.

You will see that your telegraph instrument is in charge of a sergeant fully competent to work it from surprise is unnest. In case you require assistance while the election in going on, notify your adjoining precincts for their reserve, send if the difficulty assumes a serious support telegraph to the office.

You will see that your ballot boxes are properly labelied, and that they are distributed to the several polling places in your precinct before sunrise on the moraling of election.

You will nestruct the members of the force under your command to keep a sharp look out for illegal voters; to arrest all persons whom they have good reason to believe have voted or attempted to vote tilegally. And also instruct them to protect persons whe may be placed at each poil as challengers in the decorous performance of that duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

TENNESSEE RADICAL CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The radical convention at Brownsville to-day nominated David A. Munro as candidate for Congress in this district.

QUINCY, Ill., April 17, 1867.

The democratic ticket with the exception of two Aldernen was elected yesterday.

THE RISE IN THE DESMOINES RIVER.

A Portion of Desmoines, Iown. Under Water—Loss of Life.

Water—Loss of Life.

A special despatch from Desmoines, Iowa, says the Desmoines river is rieing rapidly, and doing great damage. A large portion of the city is under water. The bridge over Court avenue was earried away this morning, with two men who were on the piers.

It is reported that a great rise from melting snows far to the north has not reached that point. If so there will be great destruction of property in that section, as the water is now within a few inches of high water mark,

RISE IN THE CONNECTICUT RUER.

Principality, Mass. April 17, 1867.

The Connecticut river at this city p-light is fourteen feet above low water mark, the highest it has been for two years. No damage is reported.

MEXICO

MAX SUING FOR TERMS.

Juarez Orders Him to be Treated with the Consideration Due to Unsuccessful Valor --- When Taken.

PUEBLA REPORTED TAKEN BY DIAZ

SPESIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALD.

How the Garrison of Vern Cruz is Keps Loyal-Plenty of Pat Meles Left to Feed Then—The Liberal Commander Assures the Commander of the United States Gunboat Talony That Max Has Asked for a Truck Vera Cruz, April 4, 1867. The siege of Vera Cruz still continues, and the disa-

hundred and fifty of the French troops and Foreign Legion, whose time of enlistment terminated here, and who have joined the imperial sause. They are accordingly compromised, and have life to contend for. Besides they are not accustomed to "pronounce," as are the Mexican troops; but, naving committed them-selves to a cause, are its earnest advocates to its ultimate of such mes gooding the inserves in the rules. A fee of such mass goading the imperial parrison have so terrined them that arbably not more than one hundred have deserted and gone as the liberals, though the number would be immediately have ey increased if the opportunity for desertion were sonvenient.

Hunger is now pressing the garrison as it is the people of Vera Cruz, and although our meat and vegetables gave out some days since, we are not arriven to Port Hudson diet. When, however, we reach that acme in fair condition and would furnish tatter steak: than those of beef which have been inflicted upon us of lane. The horses are very thin here, having most of them been discharged from the late French army

News Conflicting—Max Said to be on His Way to Mexico City—More Denbiful Stories, both Imperial and Liberal—Matterings of an Imperial Defeat and Offer to Surrender on the Part of Max—Paobin Reported Taken by Diaz—Influential Parties Still Leaving Moxico—Arrival of a Liberal War Vessel and Ammunition at Tampleo, &c. Havan, April 18, 1867.

the 10th instant, with eighty-three passenger of all nationalities. Among these I noticed St paper has been received from the Mexican

that letters from the Mexican capital to the 28th of March stated that Maximilian was expected there be-fore long, and that in several encounters "on the way"

his forces had beaten the liberals. I have seen letters from Tampico to the 27th ult. and is they make no reference to any new event it is pre-

forces never left the town, as was into led.

forces never left the town, as was intended.

Later accounts say that the Archduke had strived in the capital, leaving General Meijis besies of the forces of Escobedo in San Luis Potosi. Generals Miramon and Castillo, after obtaining the vetory in different encounters and actions in yeaters and Queretaro, were marching on Guadajaera. These reports are from a very respectable encounters and Queretaro, were marching on Guadajaera. These reports are from a very respectable encounters and to conjecture, in not for me to conjecture, in the reporter at the following fathered from liberal sources is to the following information:

The force under the immediate command of Max, led by General Castera, attempted to raise the siege on the part of the liberals, we gave repulsed with great loss and compelled again to after the liberals, which, according to the injunctions of englishment of hostilities in order to treat on the following information; we gave repulsed with great loss and compelled again to after the liberals, which, according to the injunctions of englishment, which, according to the injunctions of englishment of hostilities in order to treat on the following the owner, and with all the consideration due to "unsuccessful vator." Maximilian having thus opened the way to wer, and with all the consideration due to "unsuccessful vator." Maximilian having thus opened the way to avoid further bleedshed in a struggle so fruillers, it is not improbable that the next steamer may bring the new of the capital being occupied by the forces of General Ecobedo. The besieging forces, composed of the c rising cause. Senors Roma and Barcena have arrithe steamer Paris. Many individuals compromise the politics of the "empire" have arrived from The liberal troops of Izmal were advancing upon a which town could not hold out many days longer. pache, however, remained the continuous attained to the continuous attained to

MARINE DISASTERS OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

Saw Francisco, April 16, 1867.
The ship Blue Jacket, hence April 1 for Liverpool, with 1,800 tons of wheat, returned yesterday, leaking badly. She experienced heavy gales on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. She will have to be discharged at the cargo dock.
The schooners Mendocine and Josephine Willout were wrecked near Mendocine April 7.
The brig Johnson was wrecked the same date on the Novarro river. All hands were lost.